

STATUS OF GEOSYNCHRONOUS PLASMA MODELING

H. B. GARRETT (Presented by J. M. RATLIFF)



STATUS OF GEOSYNCHRONOUS PLASMA MODELING

AGENDA

- Overview of plasma environment studies
- Spacecraft data bases for geosynchronous plasma study
- Statistical modeling
- Analytical modeling
- Current status of activities



OVERVIEW OF PLASMA ENVIRONMENT STUDIES

- Reviewed 0-100 KeV Earth plasma environments:
 - Garrett, H. B., "Review of Quantitative Models of the 0 to 100 KeV Near Earth Plasma", Rev. Geophys., 17, 397-417, 1979
- Developed atlases of ATS-5, ATS-6, and SCATHA plasma measurements:
 - Garrett, H. B., "Modeling of the Geosynchronous Orbit Plasma Environment-Part I", AFGL-TR-77-0288, 1978.
 - Garrett, H. B., Mullen, E. G., Ziemba, E., Deforest, S. E., "Modeling of the Geosynchronous Plasma Environment-Part 2. ATS-5 and ATS-6 Statistical Atlas", AFGL-TR-78-0304, 1978.
 - Garrett, H. B., McInerney, R. E., Deforest, S. E., Johnson, B., "Modeling of the Geosynchronous Orbit Plasma Environment-Part 3, ATS-5 and ATS-6 Pictorial Data Atlas", AFGL-TR-79-0015, 1979.
 - Mullen, E. G., Garrett, H. B., Hardy, D. A., Whipple, E. C., "P78-2 SCATHA Preliminary Data Atlas", AFGL-TR-80-0141, 1980.
- Compared with other spacecraft to develop in-situ monitoring system
 - Garrett, H. B., Schwank, D. C., Higbie, P. R., Baker, D. N., "Comparison Between the 30-80 KeV Electron Channels on ATS-6 and 1976-059A During Conjunction and Application to Spacecraft Charging Prediction", J. Geophys. Res., 85, 1155-1162, 1980.

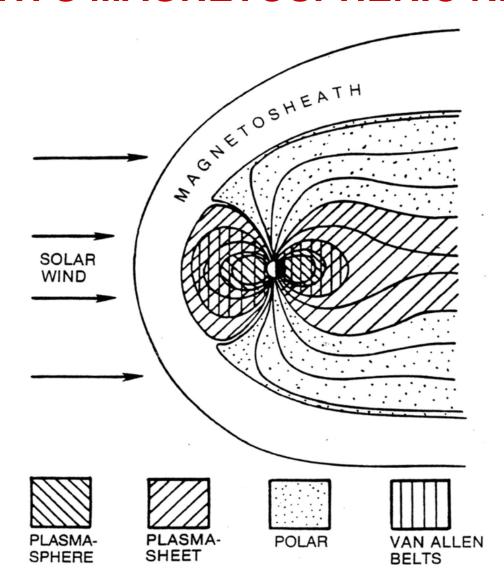


OVERVIEW OF PLASMA ENVIRONMENT STUDIES

- Near Earth plasma environment divided into 4 regimes:
 - Plasmasphere
 - Plasma Sheet
 - Polar Regime
 - Van Allen Belts
- Models grouped in terms of:
 - Statistical: Averages, Standard Deviations, Scatter Plots, etc. of Key Parameter
 - Analytic: Representations of Parameters in terms of Local Time, Geomagnetic Activity, L-Shell, etc.
 - Static: Physics-Based Models for Static Magnetic and Electric Fields
 - Time-Dependent: Full, Time Varying Magnetic and Electric Fields with Time-Dependent Sources and Sinks
- Garrett and colleagues' studies have concentrated on plasma sheet :
 - Primarily Geosynchronous Region Though SCATHA Monitored Other L-shells and Statistical Auroral Models Were Also Developed
 - Limited to Statistical and Analytic Models



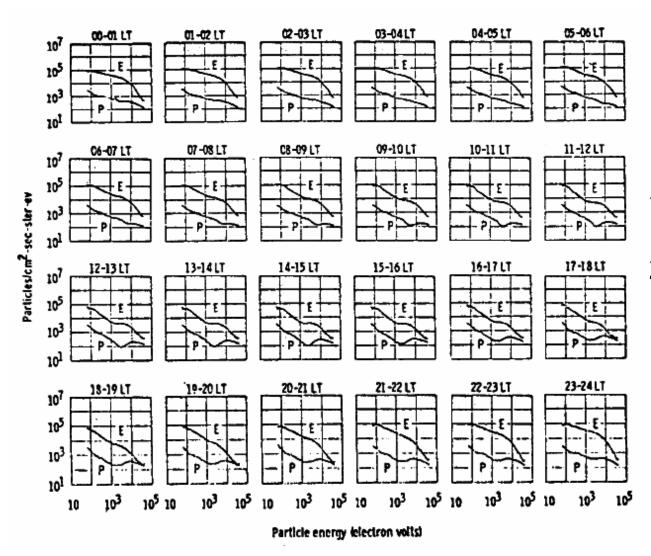
THE EARTH'S MAGNETOSPHERIC REGIONS



September 15, 2004

EXAMPLE OF STATISTICAL STUDIES

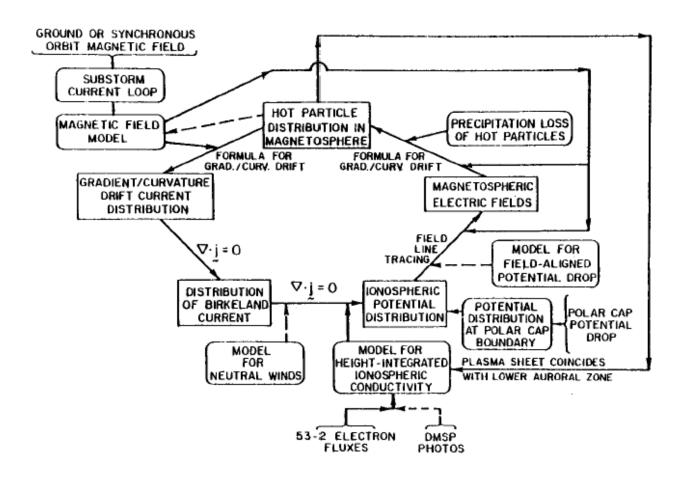




ATS-5 GEOSYNCH ENERGY SPECTRA AVERAGED IN LOCAL TIME (SU AND KONRADI, 1977)

EXAMPLE OF TIME-DEPENDENT PLASMA MODEL





RICE UNIVERSITY MAGNETOSPHERIC MODEL (WOLF ET AL.)

SPACECRAFT DATA BASES FOR SPACECRAFT DATA BASES FOR Administration Jet Propulsion Laboratory California Institute of Technology

– ATS-5 UCSD Low Energy Plasma Detectors:

- 62 energy channels (e-,I+)
- Spectra every 20s in 112% steps—51 eV to 51 KeV
- Spacecraft at ~225°E
- 10 minute bins for 50 day; 1969-1970

– ATS-6 UCSD Low Energy Plasma Detectors:

- 62 energy channels (e⁻,I⁺)
- Spectra every 15s in 113% steps—1 eV to 81 KeV
- Spacecraft at ~266°E
- 10 minute bins for 45 days; 1974-1976; 10 days Sept 14-25, 1976 (CPA Study)

- SCATHA (5.5 R_e-7.7 R_e):

• AFGL SC5 Rapid Scan Particle Detector (e⁻,I⁺)

1 s, 50 eV to 0.5 MeV

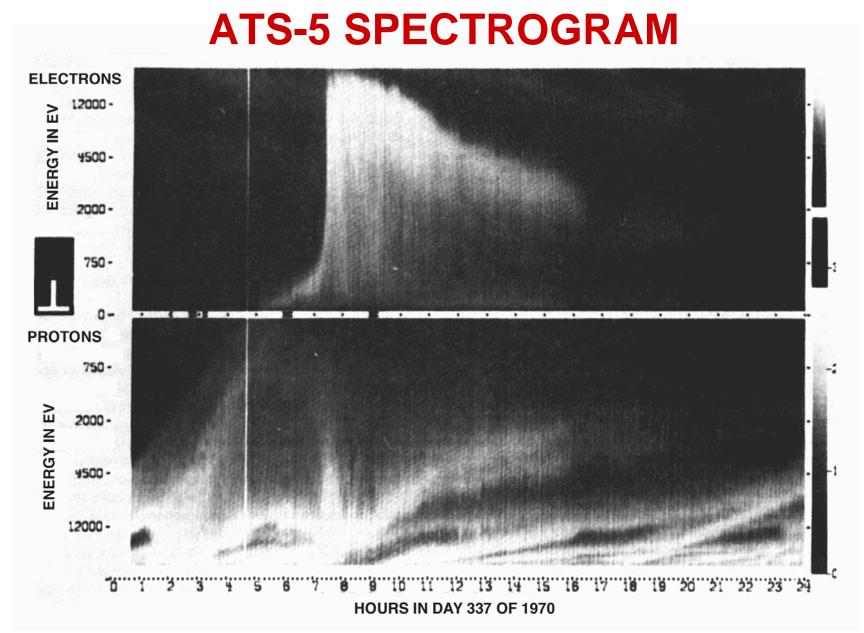
• UCSD SC9 (~ATS-6) (e⁻,I⁺)

.25 s 1 eV to 81 KeV

1976-059A (LANL CPA)

- 30-, 44-, 64.5-, 95-300 KeV electrons
- 10 minute averages for 10 days (Sept 14-25, 1976)





STATISTICAL MODELING



- Basic data set(s) were 10 minute average electron and ion spectra
- Data were integrated in energy to give first
 4 moments of plasma distribution function
- 4 moments correspond mathematically to to "2 Maxwellian" fit
- Moments and 2 Maxwellian fit parameters statistically analyzed (Averages, Standard Deviations, Cross-Correlation Plots, etc.)



PLASMA DISTRIBUTION FUNCTION

THE MAXWELL-BOLTZMANN PLASMA DISTRIBUTION FUNCTION

$$F(v) = n \left(\frac{m}{2\pi KT}\right)^{3/2} e^{\left(\frac{-mv^2}{2KT}\right)}$$

MOMENTS OF THE PLASMA DISTRIBUTION FUNCTION

NUMBER DENSITY:

$$\langle ND \rangle = 4\pi \int_{0}^{\infty} (v^{0}) F v^{2} dv = n$$

NUMBER FLUX:

$$\langle NF \rangle = \int_{0}^{\infty} (v^{1}) F v^{2} dv = \left(\frac{n}{2\pi}\right) \left(\frac{2KT}{\pi m}\right)^{1/2}$$

ENERGY DENSITY:

$$\langle ED \rangle = \frac{4\pi m}{2} \int_{0}^{\infty} (v^{2}) F v^{2} dv = \frac{3}{2} nKT$$

ENERGY FLUX:

$$\langle EF \rangle = \frac{m}{2} \int_{0}^{\infty} (v^3) F v^2 dv = \left(\frac{nm}{2}\right) \left(\frac{2KT}{\pi m}\right)^{3/2}$$

DEFINITIONS OF PLASMA "TEMPERATURE"

$$T(AVG) = \frac{2}{3} \frac{\langle ED \rangle}{\langle ND \rangle}$$
 $T(RMS) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\langle EF \rangle}{\langle NF \rangle}$



TWO MAXWELLIAN APPROXIMATION

TWO MAXWELLIAN DISTRIBUTION FUNCTION

$$F_{2}(v) = \left(\frac{m}{2\pi}\right)^{3/2} \left[\frac{n_{1}}{\left(KT_{1}\right)^{3/2}} e^{\left(\frac{-mv^{2}}{2KT_{1}}\right)} + \frac{n_{2}}{\left(KT_{2}\right)^{3/2}} e^{\left(\frac{-mv^{2}}{2KT_{2}}\right)} \right]$$

TWO MAXWELLIAN PLASMA MOMENTS

NUMBER DENSITY:

$$M_1 = n_1 + n_2$$

NUMBER FLUX:

$$M_2 = \frac{n_1}{2\pi} \left(\frac{2KT_1}{\pi m} \right)^{1/2} + \frac{n_2}{2\pi} \left(\frac{2KT_2}{\pi m} \right)^{1/2}$$

ENERGY DENSITY:

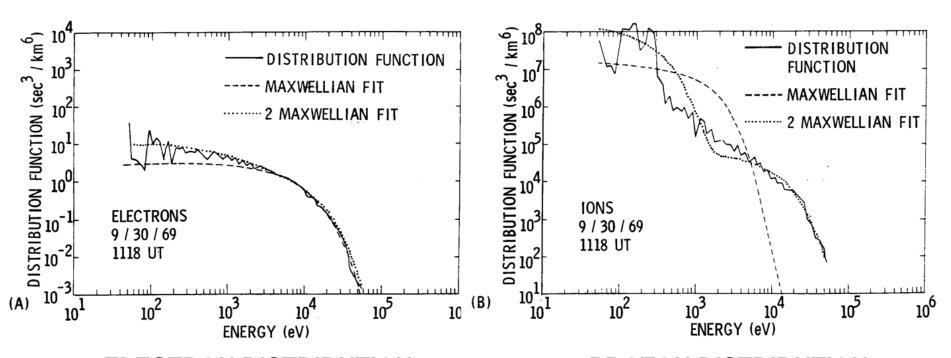
$$M_3 = \frac{3}{2}n_1KT_1 + \frac{3}{2}n_2KT_2$$

ENERGY FLUX:

$$M_4 = \frac{n_1 m}{2\pi} \left(\frac{2KT_1}{\pi m} \right)^{3/2} + \frac{n_2 m}{2\pi} \left(\frac{2KT_2}{\pi m} \right)^{3/2}$$



ELECTRON AND PROTON GEOSYNCHRONOUS PLASMA DISTRIBUTION FUNCTIONS

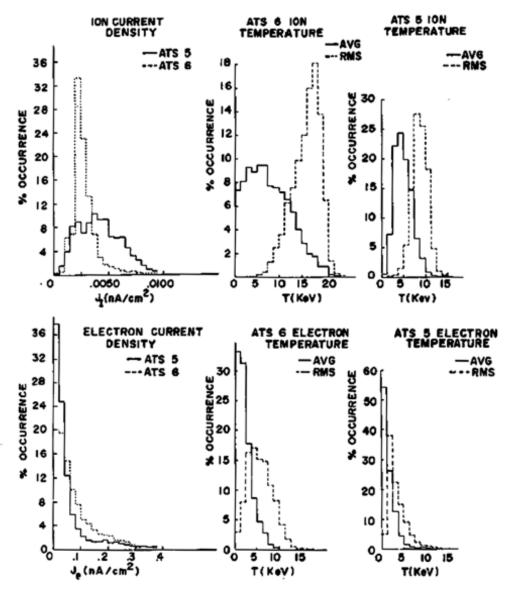


ELECTRON DISTRIBUTION

PROTON DISTRIBUTION

ATS-5 AND ATS-6 STATISTICS





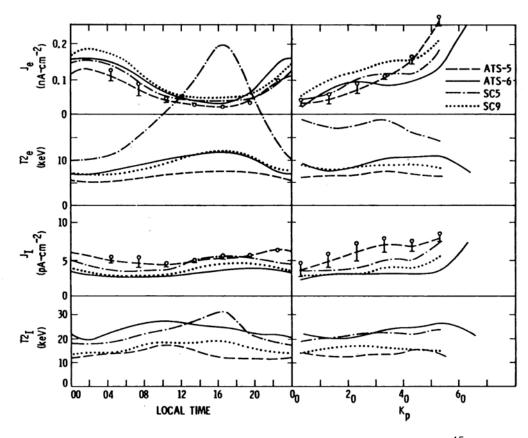


THE GEOSYNCHRONOUS PLASMA

OF KEY GEOSYNCHRONOUS PARAMETERS

ELECTRON J (nA-cm⁻²) ION J (pA-cm²) 30 — ATS-5 S OCCURRENCEMM -- ATS-6 --- SC5 SC9 J_I (pA-cm⁻²) J_e (nA-cm⁻²) ELECTRON T2 (keV) ION T2 (keV) 30 OCCURRENCE 72₁ (keV) 30 40 0 10 T2 (keV)

LOCAL TIME/Kp VARIATIONS FOR KEY GEOSYNCHRONOUS PLASMA PARAMETERS



September 15, 2004

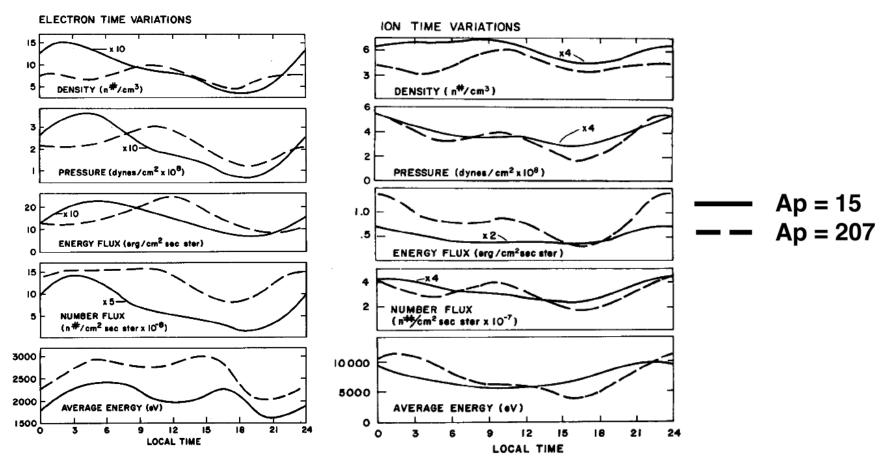
ANALYTICAL MODELING



- Key plasma parameters can be fit in terms of local time, geomagnetic activity (Kp/ap, L-shell, time-afterinjection, etc.)
- Analytic models provide simple, compact representation of primary plasma variations

ANALYTIC MODEL OF THE GEOSYNCHRONOUS ORBIT

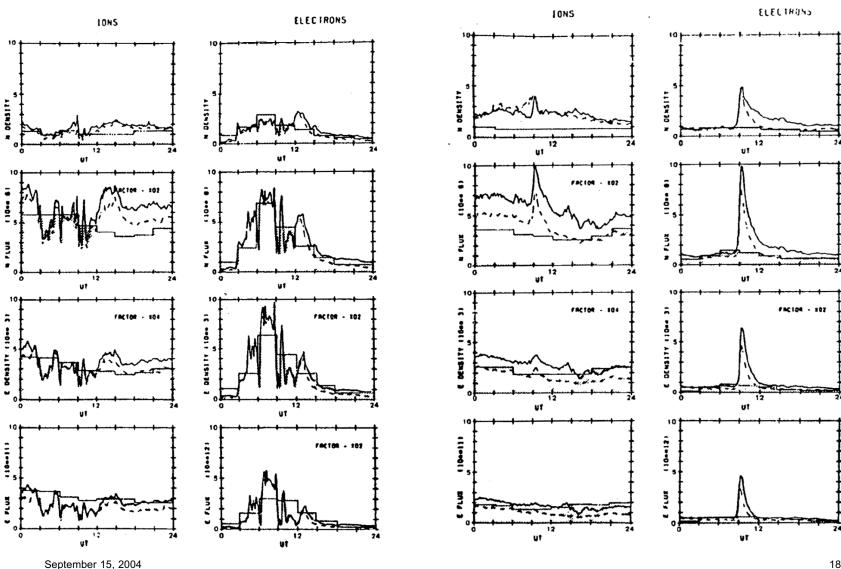


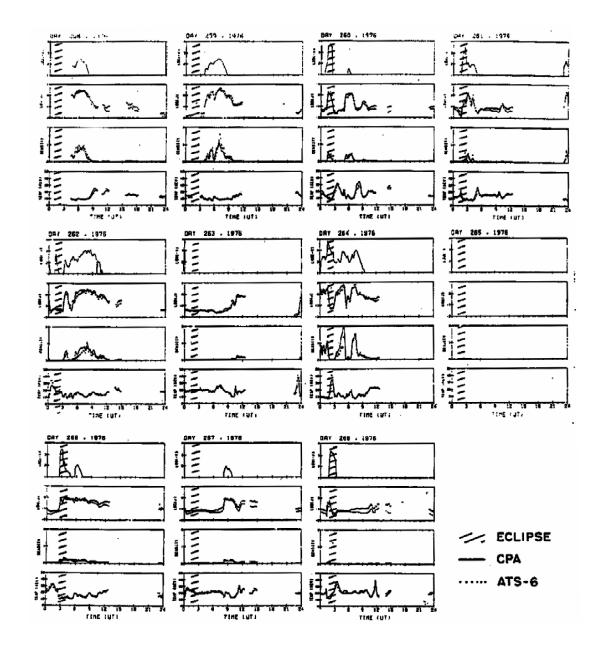


$$M_i(A_p, LT) = (a + bA_p)(c + d\cos[2\pi(LT - e)/24] + f\cos[4\pi(LT - g)/24])$$

MODELED VS OBSERVED PLASMA PARAMETERS

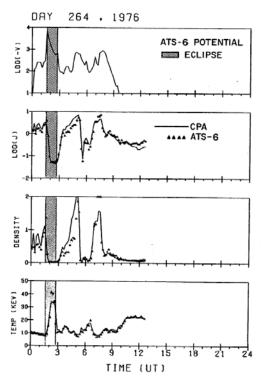








30-95 KEV ELECTRON DATA FOR ATS-6 AND LANL CPA 1976-059A FLY-BY



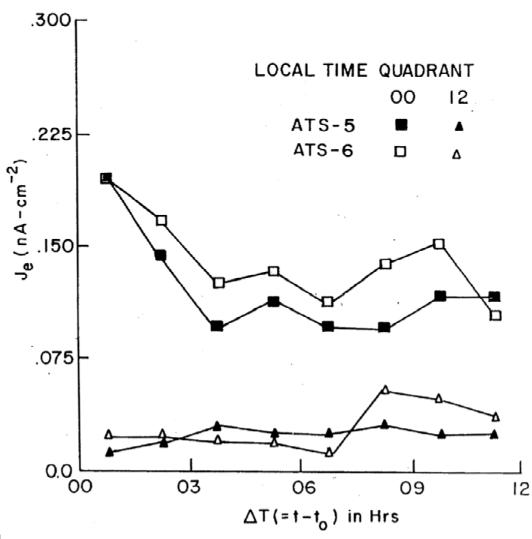


POTENTIAL FUTURE ACTIVITIES

- Complete development of initial "Time-After-Injection" model
- Complete investigation of "Adiabatic" relationships between parameters
- Make original data more readily available--currently exists on 7-track tapes, detailed catalogs, microfiche, spectrograms, data atlases

SUBSTORM CURRENT DENSITY VARIATIONS







ADIABATIC VARIATIONS IN ELECTRON PLASMA POPULATIONS

